THE SOMERSET HERALD.

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[From the National Era.

A DREAM OF SUMMER.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Bland as the morning breath of June,
The South-west breezes play;
And, through its haze, the Winter noon
Seems warm as Summer's day.
The snow-plumed Angel of the North
Has dropped his icy spear;
Again the mossy earth looks forth,
Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hill-side cell forsakes—
The muskrat leaves his nook,
The blue-bird in the meadow brakes
Is singing with the brook.
"Bear up, O Mother Nature!" cry
Bird, breeze and streamlet free,
Our Winter voices prophesy
Of Summer days to thee!"

So, in those winters of the soul,
By bitter blasts and drear
O'erswept from Memory's frozen pole,
Will sunny days appear.
Reviving Hope and Faith, they show
The Soul its living powers,
And now beneath the Winter's snow
Lie germs of Summer flowers!

The Night is Mother of the Day,
The Winter of the Spring,
And ever upon old Decay
The greenest mosses cling.
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God who loveth all His works,
Has left His Hope with all!

THE CITY OF CANTON, CHINA.

The rapidly increasing intercourse, of late years, with that strange and mysterious nation, THE CHINESE, as well as the opening in our midst of Peters' wonderful Chinese collection, has created a lively interest in all that relates thereto.—We have a few remarks on the capital:

Canton is one of the oldest cities in China, and has always been one of the most important. It stands on the north bank of the "Chee-Keang," or Pearl River, about sixty miles from the sea, and is so nearly on a level with the river as to be sometimes inundated to the depth of several feet in the Spring and Fall of the year.

It has been the principal seat of foreign commerce in China, for over twelve hundred years, and will probably continue to be, notwithstanding the opening of four other ports on the coast at the north, by the Treaty with England, as the trade is already firmly established, and the Chinese have a national dislike of change.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to open a trade with China, and reached Canton in 1517, by doubling the Cape of Good Hope. The Spanish, Dutch and English soon followed, and afterwards the Americans.

The English trade is much larger than all others combined. They sell the Chinese twenty millions of dollars worth of opium, and sixteen millions worth of cotton, cotton goods and woollens annually, and purchase from them about eighteen millions worth of teas, silks and other goods. Part of the eighteen millions of dollars balance in favor of England, is used to pay for the goods purchased by other nations, but several millions are yearly drawn from China by the English, in consequence of which the precious metals are becoming scarcer and rising in value.

Canton was one of the last places to submit to the present race of Tartars, who obtained possession of it by the treason of one of the Chinese officers, in 1650, after an obstinate siege of eleven months. The Tartars were so enraged by the protracted resistance of the inhabitants, that they sacked the city. Seven hundred thousand persons were slain during the siege and pillage, and the destruction of property was immense.

For protection against foreign invasion, a wall was built about the city in 1706, and at a subsequent period the suburbs were taken in by an additional wall.—Since then, the city has extended beyond the last enclosure, and the suburbs, through which foreigners can roam, are now about half as large as the town within. The walls, built of stone and brick, vary from 25 to 40 feet in height, and are about 25 feet thick. Twelve gates lead into the city, which, as well as the suburbs, is intersected with canals and ditches. The streets are numerous, but generally short and crooked, in width from 2 to sixteen feet, and average about 6. Owing to their narrow dimensions, wheel carriages are not used at all, and boats and sedans are the only conveyances. The houses are generally but one story high, and built of brick, of a blue or lead color.

There are no means for ascertaining correctly the number of inhabitants; but, judging from their crowded manner of living, the great number of artizans of every kind, and a population of two or three hundred thousand living in boats in front of the city, Canton must contain considerably over a million of inhabitants.—Sat. Cour.

BREADSTUFFS.—We fear that the high price of, and great demand for, breadstuffs in Europe, has caused many of our farmers to exhaust their granaries so far as not to have reserved sufficient provision for themselves; and that, as a necessary consequence, before the next harvest shall have been gathered in, they will be compelled to purchase at an advanced price. It was the calculation of many persons, that the prices in Europe could not be maintained, and that they must of necessity recede in this country. Under this expectation they may have sold more of their stock of grain than was prudent, with a view to future purchase at diminished cost. Where this course has been pursued it will be attended by considerable loss, as we see no prospect of a decrease in price or demand for American produce in Europe or this country, until after the approaching harvest.

But breadstuffs are not the only articles of necessity that have greatly increased in price within a short time, as every house-keeper of the city well knows.—Articles of almost every description in our markets are remarkably high—meats of all kinds, poultry, butter, &c. have advanced at least a third—so that those of humble means find their finances hardly adequate to the maintenance of their families—whilst those of still more reduced circumstances must forego many articles to which they have become accustomed.

The high prices which have been obtained for breadstuffs, have induced farmers generally to increase their cultivation of grain, particularly of corn; and if the season be favorable, there will be more of that article raised during the present year than in any which has preceded it. Of the wheat crop accounts are not so favorable, the severe and prolonged frosts having been most disastrous to its growth in some places. Still we have no doubt that there will be an abundant supply, not only for our own consumption, but for that of such nations of Europe as may have short crops.—(Clipper.

THE WONDERFUL POWER OF MEMORY.—One of the most remarkable instances on record of the tenacious power of memory is related by Richardson in his "Literary Leaves," where he states that an old English Reporter of the name of Woodfall, had so strong a faculty of recollection, that he could report entire debates in the House of Commons without the aid of notes or any kind of memoranda. He was an editor also, and the accuracy and precision of his reports brought his paper into great repute. During a debate he used to close his eyes and lean with both hands upon a stick, resolutely excluding all extraneous associations.

He would retain a full recollection of a particular debate a fortnight after it had occured and during the intervention of other debates. He used to say it was put in a corner of his mind for future reference. He was an uncommon man in two respects: in the singular faculty he possessed, and in hearing aught that he was good enough to be so long remembered.

AN INCIDENT AT BUENA VISTA.—During the most gloomy hour of the fight, Sergeant Joseph Langsworth, 1st Mississippi regiment, was shot through the thigh. Unabled to stand, he sat upright, and shot dead a lancer as he approached him, while engaged in reloading, another lancer trotted past him and raised his lance to drive it into a wounded Lieutenant, a few feet from him. Before his weapon was hurled, however, Langford threw his pistol and struck the lancer a stunning blow on the nape of the neck.—The action saved the Lieutenant but proved fatal to the magnanimous Langford; for staggering, the Mexican turned and drove his lance into the forehead of the wounded man, coming out back of his ear. Just at this moment, four men, who were approaching with a horse to carry off their comrade, shot the Mexican at the moment he disengaged his lance, and he tumbled across the body of the prostrate Mississippian.

BURIED ALIVE.—Many persons are oppressed with a fear of being buried alive, and truly it is a horrible thought. If, however, the statement below should really be the announcement of a positive fact admitted of no exception, there is no need of encountering the danger of being buried alive:

"A learned Belgian, M. Maindle, has recently discovered a very simple means of distinguishing between real and apparent death. It consists in creating a small burn; if there is life, a blister always is formed, even in the absence of all apparent sensibility. If death has already intervened, nothing of the kind occurs."

The citizens of Jefferson county, Ky., have forwarded a massive silver pitcher to Gen. Taylor's wife. They announced the fact to the General, who expresses himself warmly for this kind token from his early friends.

[From the Knickerbocker.

Lines Written Twenty Years After Marriage.

Dear Wife, some twenty years have flown
Since you and I agreed to marry;
That you were rather young, I own,
But then I was too old to tarry:
In a single state full long enough
I'd lived, and wished to try the double;
Friendship I'd found but meagre stuff,
And Fame an evenescent bubble.

From books no more a solace came,
To soothe in my lonesome times;
And writing prose seemed very tame,
And still more stupid stringing rhymes;
The drama I pronounced a bore,
I cared not for a mimic passion,
Or plots and characters of yore,
When solemn nonsense was in fashion.

There was a vacuum in my heart.
A sort of strange and constant longing;
And through my brain what thoughts would dart,
How many shapes go wildly thronging!
My feelings that were like a feather,
Became so heavy, sad, peculiar;
At first I guessed it was the weather,
And then my ancient sweet-heart, Julia.

But when the former grew quite warm,
And quite as warmly smiled the latter,
I found that neither sun nor storm
Nor gentle Julia was the matter;
"Who was it then?" I madly cried,
"It must be some such charming fairy;
A lovelier one," my soul replied,
"Delicious, dear, enchanting Mary."

At first you doubted, then refused
To listen to my sudden wooing;
But when you paused and wily mused,
Upon your charms and my undoing,
Your tender breast relenting knew
Something of Love's sublime emotion,
And finally repaid the true
Deep fervor of my soul's devotion.

Sweet wife! did I not tell you sooth
That we should always love each other,
That I would always be in truth
Your more than husband, father, brother!
Ah! what have you not been true to me!
My hope, my joy, my pride, my treasure,
Since twenty years have flown with thee,
Like dreams of pure unrufiled pleasure.

ACTION OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of Santa Anna's defeat at Cerro Gordo, the Mexican Congress held an extraordinary session. The following account of its proceedings is translated by the New Orleans Picayune from *El Republicano* of the 21st April. It comes in the shape of a preamble and eight articles, and we give it entire:

"The sovereign constituent Mexican Congress, in use of the full powers with which the inhabitants of the Republic have invested it for the sacred object of saving its nationality, and as a faithful interpreter of the firm determination with which its constituents are decided to carry on the war which the United States are now making on the nation, without desisting on account of any kind of reverses; and considering that, under these circumstances, the first public necessity is that of preserving a centre of union to direct the national defence with all the energy that circumstances demand, and to avoid even the danger of a revolutionary power arising which might dissolve the National Union, destroy its institutions, or consent to the dismemberment of its territory, has determined to decree as follows:

"Art. 1. The Supreme Government of the Union is authorized to dictate all necessary measures for the purpose of carrying on the war, defending the nationality of the Republic, and saving the federal republican form of Government under which the nation is constituted.

"Art. 2. The preceding article does not authorize the Executive to make a peace with the United States, conclude a negotiation with Foreign Powers, nor dispose, in whole or in part, of the territory of the Republic.

"Art. 3. Neither does it authorize him to make contracts of colinization, impose punishments, nor confer any civil or military employments other than those whose appointments are expressly entrusted to him by the constitution.

"Art. 4. Every agreement or treaty shall be null and void which may be made between the Government of the United States and any authority whatever, which, subverting the actual order of affairs, should set aside or take the place of the legally established supreme powers of the Union.

"Art. 5. Every individual is declared a traitor, let him be a private person or public functionary, who, either in his private capacity or invested with any authority, incompetent or of revolutionary origin, may enter into treaties with the United States of America.

"Art. 6. In the event that the actual Congress finds it impossible to continue its sessions, a permanent committee shall be immediately installed, to be composed of the oldest individuals then found present of each deputation.

"Art. 7. This committee, in the absence of Congress, shall perform the duties of a Government Council; shall appoint, in case of vacancy, the person who is to take charge temporarily of the Executive powers of the Republic; shall regulate the counting and taking of the votes in the election of a new President; shall call together the national representation.

"Art. 8. The powers which the present decree confer on the Government shall cease as soon as the war is concluded."

Such (says the Picayune) is about the amount of the proceedings of the meeting of the Mexican Congress, held immediately after the news had reached the capital of the disastrous defeat of Cerro Gordo. The editor of *El Republicano*, in speaking of this extraordinary session in his paper of the 21st April, says that "to the honor of the legislative body it ought to be observed that yesterday more than sentiments of patriotism were heard expressed May the common danger thus unite all the Mexicans, and cause to disappear even the names of our sad dissensions!"

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PICAYUNE.

JALAPA, MEXICO, APRIL 25, 1847.

The diligencia or stage-coach, is just in from the city of Mexico, from whence they have received papers up to the 22d instant. The news of the terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo had reached the capital, and while it astonished and overwhelmed all classes, the tone of the papers, of the public men, and of the Congress itself, would also show that it had served to inflame the people still more against the United States. Anaya has been appointed provisional President, I believe, and has been gifted with full powers on every point except that in relation to making peace with the United States. *This no one thinks of.* Congress, in extraordinary session, has even declared any one a traitor who talks of peace. The editor of *El Republicano* says that we may take Puebla; that we may even capture the city of Mexico itself, but that there must be no peace. The duty of the people is to see their cities sacked and destroyed and themselves immolated, before they talk of peace. The guerilla system of warfare appears to be recommended on all sides as their only salvation; by this means they drove out the Spaniards, and in the same way they say they must expel the iniquitous, usurping, and grasping North American from their sacred soil.—Better all die, and be blotted from the seals of nations, than to come to any terms so long as a single hostile foot is on their soil, or a hostile vessel on their coast. Such is the language of the papers, of the civil bodies, and of the military.

From a passengor—a Spaniard—who arrived in the diligencia, we learn that, as yet, they have done little or nothing towards fortifying Mexico. He also says that there is a strong party in favor of peace, although the members hardly dare avow themselves. There are not regular troops of consequence on the route, and all those who escaped at Cerro Gordo, with the exception of a portion of the cavalry, have dispersed in every direction. No one here thinks that the Mexicans can ever make another stand and give another grand battle, but the impression is prevalent that small parties will be organized to annoy the roads, cut off supplies, and kill all stragglers.

Gen. Salas, who was President *ad interim* before the arrival of Santa Anna from exile, has issued a proclamation announcing that he is empowered to raise a guerilla corps, and calls upon all good Mexicans to join his standard. In his concluding sentence he says that "war to death without pity, shall be the device of the guerilla warfare of vengeance!"

President Anaya has issued a grand proclamation to the Mexican nation, calling upon one and all to turn out to the rescue. He dwells particularly upon the achievements of their fathers—the fathers of the present generation—and earnestly petitions their sons to do likewise.

El Republicano of the 22d instant contains a long list of those persons who have contributed voluntarily towards establishing a foundry for the casting of cannon. The same paper mentions the arrival at Orizaba of Santa Anna, but says nothing of the number of troops he had with him.

JALAPA, MEXICO, April 27, 1847.

The diligencia came in this morning from Perote, but from no point on the other side, as the Governor of Puebla has ordered it to cease running this way.—Passengers came through, however, bringing papers and verbal news.

Among other rumors brought by passengers is one to the effect that Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, has renewed his offers of mediation between Mexico and the United States, and that when the diligencia left the city of Mexico the Congress was acting upon his propositions, whatever they may have been. Notwithstanding the fixed and denunciatory tones of the public press, there is certainly a peace party in Mexico, and there may be something in this report of English intervention in the distracted affairs of Mexico.

An intelligent man with whom I have conversed says that the Mexicans neither will nor can make any opposition at Puebla. The population is one of the worst in Mexico, and the most inimical to strangers; yet the dreadful defeat at Cerro Gordo has completely paralized them. At the city of Mexico a few light breastworks have been thrown up, not only as you enter the place by the Vera Cruz road, but on the road leading to the Convent of our Lady Gaudalupe; but nothing like a regular system of defence has been as yet undertaken. Not only the Government but the citizens appear, with all their vauntings, to have become stupified at the succession of defeats which have befallen their country, and know not which way to turn nor what to do.—Santa Anna has written to the Government from Orizaba, stating that he has 1,500 men, and wants reintorcements and money; but his demands have been unheeded. At the city of Mexico, as well as in other places, the people appear to have lost much of their confidence in the "Hero of Tampico," and many have openly accused him of cowardice at Cerro Gordo, as well as of having sold the battle to the Americans.

[From the N. Orleans Delta of May 6.

THE ADVANCE OF OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.

The steamship New Orleans arrived here last evening from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 29th ultimo.

We have conversed with an intelligent passenger who came over on the New Orleans. He says that he understood Gen. Taylor had succeeded in communicating with Gen. Scott, and that the object of his despatches was the formation of a mutual understanding between them, with a view of joining their forces preparatory to a descent upon the city of Mexico.

Gen. Scott pushes on without stop or falter; the destructive storm of Cerro Gordo delays not a day or an hour on his onward march; with a boldness, an energy, and a masterly activity beyond all parallel, he has passed through the considerable town of Jalapa, traversed the dangerous and difficult road thirty miles beyond, and appears, with the old vanguard of the army, under the gallant Worth, before the far-famed castle of Perote.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DELTA

JALAPA, (MEXICO,) April 21, 1847.

I arrived at this lovely place yesterday, and found that Gen. Twiggs had hoisted the American flag in the city the day before. He followed the retreating heroes of Cerro Gordo to within a few miles of Jalapa, when all traces of them as a body disappeared, and he encamped for the night within three miles of the town that evening, and entered and took possession of it early the next morning.

Santa Anna did not pass through Jalapa, but, in company with Ampudia and Torrejon, turned off to the left at his hacienda, and halted for the night at the "nine mile pass," which was being fortified, but which, on second consideration, it was deemed prudent to evacuate. This evacuation took place yesterday morning, and in the evening Col. Harney's dragoons took possession of the Pass—Gen. Worth following in their footsteps. A number of small arms was taken at the Pass, but they are of little or no value.

All along the road from Perote and Puebla the Mexicans here say will be opposed, and contrary to the general belief, it is said the commander-in-chief will shortly move in that direction.

Col. Childs is the military Governor of Jalapa.

JALAPA, April 23—10 A. M.

An express has just got in from Perote. Gen. Wool reached that town yesterday, at 11 o'clock A. M. He found it completely evacuated by the soldiers of the enemy, and a Col. Vasquez left behind to surrender it with decency. An immense number of small arms, the big guns of the castle and city, and ammunition were taken possession of.

Gen. Ampudia, with about 3,000 cavalry, in a wretched condition, was near the town when our troops entered it, when he put off.

Santa Anna had not been in Perote since the fight at Cerro Gordo, and he is supposed to be somewhere in the mountains.

Santa Anna escaped through a mountain pass from Cerro Gordo, and was at Orizaba at last accounts, waiting reinforcements. It was said that he designed adopting a guerilla mode of operation for the remainder of the war. The city of Mexico was astounded by the battle of Cerro Gordo. Great preparations were being made for its defence.

Gen. Worth had advanced one of his brigades, with a battery and a troop of dragoons, to a place called Tepe Agualca, twelve leagues beyond Perote, to enlarge his circuit of supplies.

The road from Vera Cruz to the army was infested with armed banditti, who attacked weak parties or trains unprovided with a sufficient escort. Mr. Kendall mentions a report of a number of recruits for the army, going up under charge of Capt. Winder, having been killed by the rancheros or guerillas between Jalapa and Cerro Gordo. Another correspondent writes as follows:

VERA CRUZ, April 29, 1847.

An express arrived last evening from Lieut. Dixon, in command of 102 convalescent soldiers from the hospitals in this city, on their road to join their respective regiments at and near Jalapa, stating that the party had been attacked by about 300 Mexicans. The express rider met, two miles this side of where he left Lieut. D., a train of about forty wagons in charge of Capt. Croghan Ker. Some fears are entertained for a train that was some five or six hours ahead of them. In fact, the Mexicans had great rejoicing amongst themselves last evening in consequence of the capture of one of our wagon trains by them. Their accounts have it that our men (the guard) had been literally cut to pieces; but we have but little faith in any thing that comes from such sources.

The Mexicans have a fine chance now to work upon our trains if they could only raise courage enough to do it. Col. Wilson's force at this place is too weak to spare many from it, and, if the enemy should go to work with determination, they might reap a handsome reward almost without opposition. A few cases of VOMITO are said to have occurred, but in a very mild form.

FROM THE VERA CRUZ EAGLE OF AP. 28.

We understand yesterday that information had been received at Jalapa that Gen Worth had thrown his outposts towards Puebla, and would march immediately in that direction himself. We are somewhat doubtful as to its truth, however, not being able to trace it to any positive source. The latest information received from Perote, which might be relied on, (we think,) is that issued by us in an extra on Monday last. Generals Scott, Patterson, Twiggs, Pillow, and Quitman were in Jalapa—Gen. Shields still lying in a very doubtful state in an hospital on the battle-field at Cerro Gordo. Rumor says that Puebla will yield without discharging a gun; if so, they will show more wisdom than has been evinced by several other Mexican cities, with hardly a hope for success against us.

Some of the Mexican officers, (prisoners,) Major H. G. Bennet, Capt. Montgomery, Lieut. Sorvera, and Lieut. Saunders, 1st dragoons, came passengers in the New Orleans, and 150 discharged volunteers and teamsters.

[From the N. Orleans Delta of May 6.

LATEST FROM GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

We yesterday conversed with an officer direct from Saltillo. He left there on the 14th ultimo. The force stationed there and at Buena Vista, under the command of Gen. Wool, was composed of the 1st and 2d Illinois regiments, the 2d Kentucky regiment, the 2d and 3d Indianians, and the Arkansas cavalry. The 1st and 2d Illinois were about to leave; the term of enlistment of the whole of them will have expired between the 1st and 20th Proximo.

The artillery force that was in the battle of Buena Vista are still stationed there, as are also Col. May's dragoons. A squadron of the latter, numbering some two hundred, under Lieutenant Rucker, made a scout in the adjoining country.—They found Gen. Minon in the neighborhood of Encarnacian, at the head of a thousand or fifteen hundred lancers. They thought to draw a fight from Minon, but were unsuccessful. Three of the party, who separated themselves from the main body, got killed before they returned to camp, by some prowling Mexicans who hung about their lines.

The troops at Buena Vista and Saltillo were in excellent health; and the wounded, who were daily visited by General Wool, and who saw that all their wants were attended to, were rapidly improving. With the wounded Mexicans, who are in a separate hospital, attended by their own surgeons, it is different. The place is in a most filthy condition. The American Governor of the town had to compel the Alcade to pay more attention to their wants and to the cleanliness of the place.

Gen. Taylor is still at the Walnut Springs. He has heard of his nomination for the Presidency by several presses and persons in the United States, but avoids referring to it or saying aught against it. He evidently appears chagrined, but at or about what he does not communicate to those about him. Our informant left his camp on the 18th ultimo.

The Kentucky rifles, who were then at the Walnut Springs, were to start for Camargo, on their way home, with the next down train.

The headquarters of Humphrey Marshall's Kentucky cavalry was at Cerralvo. T. Marshall's company was at Camargo. But few or none of the volunteers will re-enlist.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

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[*For the Herald.*

TO THE EDITOR AND READERS OF THE "Somerset Weekly Visitor."

A PLAIN SIMPLE QUESTION IN ARITHMETIC AND ONE IN MORALS.

The present Polk Tariff was passed in the summer of 1846, and went into operation on the 1st day of December 1846. It reduced the duties imposed on Foreign goods by the Whig Tariff of 1842, on an average about 35 per cent.

In the years 1845 and 1846 the Potato Crop in many sections of the U. States and Europe and especially in Ireland was blasted by a disease called the "Rot."—The grain crop of 1846 was also a failure in many sections of Europe, though very bountiful in the United States. In consequence of which failure of both the grain and potatoe crops in Europe, it is supposed that upwards of 100,000 human beings have died by pure starvation, up to the present time, mostly in Ireland, some in Scotland, France and Belgium, &c. Thousands, yea millions of bushels of wheat, corn &c., and barrels of flour, meal, &c., have been shipped from this country to those unfortunate countries at high prices. Shiploads more are now being bought up in our Eastern cities at increasing prices, thus furnishing a market for the surplus produce of our farmers, such as was never enjoyed before.

Now to show that Whig Tariffs or Locofoco Tariffs have nothing, or very little to do in producing or preventing the exportation of grain, &c. from this country, it is only necessary to refer to the Records of our Government. From the official reports on Commerce and Navigation it appears that the total amount of Beef, Tallow, Hides, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Hams, Lard, Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn, Meal, Rye, Oats, and other small grain, Apples and Potatoes exported by this country into Great Britain during 25 years, viz: from 1821 to 1845 inclusive, was only $25,095,554, or a trifle over one million per year.

In 1831 when the High Democratic Tariff of 1828 was in operation, the exportation of Wheat, Flour, Corn, Meal, Rye, Oats and other small grain was the greatest, amounting to	$5,620,138
In 1840 when the compromise act was at the lowest point, the exportation of the same articles was the next highest, amounting to	$4,149,045
In 1845 under the moderate Whig Tariff of 1842 the exportation of same articles, was only	$218,656
In 1822 prior to the Democratic Tariff of 1824, the export was the lowest, consisting solely of Corn and Meal being only	$14,036
The average yearly export of same articles during the above 25 years was only	$686,011

If any man therefore persist in saying that high Tariffs prevent, or low Tariffs promote the exportation of breadstuffs, &c. he must either be a fool or a knave.

But to the questions.

The Editor of last week's Visitor says that "Flour in consequence (of the Tariff of 1846) is going up, up, up." And further that if the Tariff of 1846 was repealed and that of 1842 restored, "Then Flour would no longer go up, but its tendency would be down, down, down."

QUESTION 1.—If the Polk Tariff of 1846 produced the "Potatoe Rot" in the crops of this Country and Europe for 2 years and the failure of the Grain crop of Europe for 1 year before said Tariff went into operation, and by so doing has increased the prices of breadstuffs 50 per cent. what further reduction of the Tariff will produce a Potatoe Rot and Grain failure in the balance of the world (excluding the U. States) and thus raise the price of breadstuffs 100 per cent.?

QUESTION 2.—Can that man be honest who attributes to the Tariff of 1846, an effect produced by God alone, (viz: a famine in one part of the earth, by which another section more highly favored is benefited,) and thus deceives the people of this country. as to the cause of their produce increasing in price?

O. P. Q.

[*For the Herald.*

MR. EDITOR:—

The last Visitor after quoting the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature relative to the War says, "to show their sympathy for the Mexican Military plunderers and oppressors of the people," they, the Whigs of the Legislature, the "*Mexican Whigs*," "had only to go one step further, by voting a sum for furnishing the Mexican army with supplies &c." Such a resolution would be "characteristic" of these Federal Mexican Whigs I suppose.

Ah! Mr. Visitor! you forget, don't you? For what did Jemmy Polk give Santa Anna a pass to enter Mexico, but to afford "aid and comfort to the enemy?" And for what purpose was the 3 million appropriation asked of Congress by Polk, but to pay off the Mexican soldiers, &c., as one of his prime supporters, Senator Sevier confessed? For shame that you should be so forgetful and thus steal away from your master the honor of furnishing the Mexican army with officers and supplies. Sure they have enough until next Congress, when I have no doubt an additional sum will be asked and thus relieve the State Legislatures from the trouble and expense.

Q.

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.—The New Orleans Delta says:—"The spirit of Lundy's Lane, of Bridgewater, and Queenstown, pervades the general orders of the gallant Scott, issued the day before the battle of "Cerro Gordo." The calm determination, heroic resolve, firm purpose, and judicious foresight, displayed in this document, must excite the warmest applause and highest admiration of every American. In Scott's vocabulary there is no such word as "fail." He never permits a doubt to cross the high purpose he has in view. There is no looking back—no return. 'The enemy's whole line, entrenchments and batteries will be attacked in front, and at the same time turned. And then he is not satisfied with a bare victory! He will not stop his onward course, and quietly repose on his laurels until he is reinforced. But he pushes on, not even resting from the fatigues and wounds of battle nor awaiting the slow approach of baggage wagons, but with the determination to reap the benefit as well as the honors of a victory, he pushes forward his columns upon the heels of the fugitive enemies, and stays not the pursuit until there is not one to follow. Glory, then, to Winfield Scott! and forever silent be the ribald tongue or pen that would link his name with aught that is not glorious in action, invincible in courage, and unfailing in source and wisdom."

THE PRESIDENT.—The Baltimore Patriot after pointing to the errors of the present administration of the Government, says:

"Mr. Polk has not, in all this, disappointed public expectation. Those who opposed his election to the Presidency insisted that he was not competent for the office—that he neither had the moral influence nor the intellectual capacity, which should be possessed by the chief magistrate—and predicted that his administration, if he were elected, would be characterised by contradictions, feebleness and corruption. This was scarcely denied by some of his advocates, and to many of them it was a recommendation that the apprehensions were just.

"Mr. Polk was elected. What the Whigs insisted of him, he has shown to be true—what they predicted of his administration has come to pass. Nobody is deceived. Mr. Polk has fulfilled the public expectation!"

SPECIE.—The specie held by the New York and Boston banks, and the sub treasury, on the 1st instant, is estimated at twenty millions, making altogether twenty-five millions of dollars. Almost every packet-ship and merchantman brings an amount sufficient to pay the duties upon their cargoes, and but for the heavy expenses of the Mexican war, the aspect of the country's finances would be of a most cheering nature; and as it is, with the current of specie running in favor of this country in consequence of the great demand for our breadstuffs in Europe, the financial prospect is very gratifying. —Bickn. Rep.

A SAD CASE.—A London paper says: A distressing event connected with the loss of the Tweed, occurred at Southampton last week. A wife of one of the crew of that ill-fated vessel, the mother of six children, dropped down dead on being told abruptly by a neighbor that the Tweed was lost and that all hands had perished. What renders the circumstance more affecting is, that the husband arrived safely at Southampton in the Avon packet, being one of the persons whose lives were so providentially saved.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following facts and speculations from the New Orleans Bulletin are at this moment of great interest, peremptorily contradicting, as they do, the suggestion of the government paper that there is nothing to impede Gen. Scott's immediate march to, and occupation of, the city of Mexico:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN OF MAY 7, 1847.

The advices from Mexico by the New Orleans, of which we gave a short abstract yesterday, shows the rapid and successful advance of our army towards the capital of Mexico. Not only Jalapa, but Perote, had been occupied by our army; the former is eighty two and a half and the latter one hundred and twenty-one miles from Vera Cruz. A report existed at Vera Cruz that Gen. Scott intended to advance on Puebla, eighty-four miles beyond Perote, and ninety-one miles from the capital. We do not, however, believe, from information that we have received, that Gen. Scott has any intention at present of advancing to Puebla. He has neither the force sufficient to do so, after leaving sufficient gerrisons in his rear to keep open his communications, nor are his arrangements or means in other respects such as would jnstify him in doing so.

Another reason against the probability of Gen. Scott's immediate advance is, that the needful reinforcements and supplies cannot reach Gen. Taylor to enable him to move on San Luis previous to the 1st of July; and if it is the fixed determination of the American Government to advance on the capital, they will no doubt wish to do it by the combined movement of both armies.

We give the proceedings of the Mexican Congress, after they had received advice of the defeat at Cerro Gorda, and it will be seen that they show no indications of peace. All accounts seem to agree that a system of guerilla war is to be adopted, and that, in fact, it already exists all along the route from Vera Cruz to the army. We have already considered this mode, and one of attacking our detached posts, and interrupting our line of communications, as the most effective mode of annoying us. It would require a much larger force on our part, in order to enable us to keep open our communications in the rear, and will occasion us much heavier losses than we should experience in pitched battles.

It is said the British Minister at Mexico, Mr. Bankhead, is endeavoring to bring about a peace. We much doubt his ability or influence to effect any thing of the kind. The death of Santa Anna, or his fall from power, we believe will tend more to such a result than any other event, and we think that he is in a most critical position, both as to his office and life, both of which may depend upon the turning of a hair.

The impression is rapidly gaining ground that he has sold himself to the American Government; and, even if this report does not lead to fatal consequences to himself personally, it will tend greatly to destroy his power and influence.

LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ.

Our friend and correspondent at New Orleans informs us of the arrival there of the steamer James L. Day, from Vera Cruz on the 6th, bringing among her passengers Gen. PILLOW and Col. MAY, the latter having got on board at Brasos.

The city of Puebla had sent a deputation to Gen. SCOTT, and will made no resistance to his occupation of that place.

Arrangements had been made to defend the capital, but after Gen. Pollow was on board at Vera Cruz he received a message from shore stating that an express had arrived with intelligence that the Mexican Government had abandoned the capital, taking with it the archieves, and that the citizens had sent a deputation to Gen. Scott to advance and afford them protection.

Proclamations were being circulated by the Mexicans calling for the organization of guerilla regiments, which plan of warfare was to be adopted on an extensive scale.

In consequence of sickness, death, and loss in battle, it is said that Gen. Scott will not have left in his army more than about 5,000 effective men, after the return of the volunteers whose time shortly expires, and whom Gen. Pillow states will return almost to a man. Of the seven regiments, he says not a company will remain.

Santa Anna's army has entirely dispersed, and he, wholly without power and influence, was seeking, to leave his country.

Gen. Taylor remained at Monterey, and the main body of his army at Buena Vista, without any prospect of an immediate advance. All the new troops recently intended for him were, under a new order, to be sent to Vera Cruz.—NAT. INT.

GEN. SHIELDS LIKELY TO RECOVER.

A PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Fredericksburg, Va., May 14.

There have been no later arrivals at New Orleans from Vera Cruz or the Brazos. The Picayune received by to-day's mail, contains a list of the killed and wounded at Cerro Gordo, which presents the following aggregate loss:

Regulars—14 officers wounded; 39 of the rank and file killed; wounded 196.

Volunteers—1 officer killed and 7 wounded; 3 of the rank and file killed, and 48 wounded. Total killed and wounded, 307.

A letter from the Aid-de-Camp of General Shields, published in the Delta, states his recovery to be almost certain. The ball entered the right breast about two inches below the nipple, and passing through the right lobe of the lungs without inflicting any mortal injury.

The Mexican officers say that their government have no more guns or ammunition, and that peace must speedily ensue.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF TUSPAN.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MISSISSIPPI, AT SEA, OFF VERA CRUZ, APRIL 24, 1847.

SIR: Tuxpan being the only fortified place of importance, situated on the Gulf coast, not in our possession, and conceiving it to be a point of honor, as well as duty, to reclaim the guns taken by the enemy from the wreck of the Truxton, and mounted with others for the defence of the river and town, I determined on attacking it, and left Sacrificios in this ship for that purpose on the 12th instant, having in tow the steamers Spitfire, Vixen, and Scourge, and the gun boats Bonita, Petrel, and Reefer, with a detachment of three hundred officers, and marines from the Ohio, distributed in this and the smaller vessels. On the following day we arrived at Loboss, the appointed place of rendezvous. The Raritan with a detachment of one hundred and eighty officers, seamen; and marines, from the Potomac, added to her own complement. The Albany, John Adams, and Germantown, with the bomb-vessels Vesuvius, Etna, and Hecla, had been previously dispatched for Lobos, where they arrived in good time, and were subsequently joined by the Decatur.

On the 15th all the vessels left Lobos, for the anchorage under Tuxpan reef, but were separated during the night by a norther. Having again concentrated on the morning of the 17th, the whole of that day was employed in lightning the small vessels, in sounding and buoying the channel of the bar, and in other preparations for ascending the river.

The following morning (the 18th) the bar was safely crossed by the steamers and gun boats, with about thirty barges filled with detachments from the different vessels at anchor outside, having with them four pieces of artillery.

After crossing the bar I hoisted my flag on board the Spitfire, and immediately led up the river to the attack; the steamers having the gun boats and barges in tow, until we got into the range of fire of the enemy, when I ordered them to cast off; the gun-boats to followed up the river under sail, and the detachments in the barges to land with the artillery and storm the forts and town. These orders were executed with extraordinary rapidity, while the flotilla continued its course up the river, and driving, by its well-directed fire, the enemy from his defences.

The dispositions of the enemy for defence were judicious; they consisted of two forts on the right, and one on the left bank of the river, with positions well selected for commanding the reaches of the stream. They had seven guns mounted and detachments of infantry firing from the forts and the thick chaparral along the margin of the left bank.

General Cos, chief of the Winward military division of the Mexican army, was in command, and had with him, as is believed from the evidence of his order-book, about 650 rank and file.

But if the dispositions for defence were judicious, the defence itself was feeble; though, had it been more obstinate, the results would have been the same, for I cannot exaggerate the intrepidity of our officers and men, or say too much of the spirit that animated them.

The Truxton's guns were brought off, and the others destroyed; the forts were also destroyed.

Our loss in the attack has been small fourteen killed and wounded.

The Albany and Reefer had been left to watch Tuxpan; the Hecla is ordered to blockade Soto de la Marina; the Etna to occupy the river Tabasco; and the Vesuvius and Porpoise the port of Laguna, while the Germantown is scouring the coast north of Lobos.

I am, sir with great respect, your most ob't serv't, M. C. PERRY.
Commanding Home Squadron.

The Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,
Sec'y of the Navy. Washington.

[The killed in the assault were Lewis Clayton, Antonia Francis, and John Griffin, all seamen; and the wounded were Commander Tatnall, Commander Mackenzie, (accidentally,) Lieut. James L. Parker, Lieut. Whittle, Lieut Hartstene, and seamen James McCaun, Hiram Townsend, Andrew Sweeny, Henry O. Hart, James McCullen, and John Monroe.]

MORE TROOPS WANTED.—A letter from Vera Cruz says:—

"The roads are still infested with bands of rancheros, or 'greasers,' who fire upon our wagoners or small parties every few miles, and frequently with fatal effect.—Two wagons passed my hotel to-day, each with a mortally wounded man in it: and I am told that two or three are killed in this manner almost daily, between this city and Jalapa. General Scott's force is to small to permit him to detach proper guards and escorts, and at the same time to move forward effectively; and Governor Wilson is even weaker, in proportion, than the Commander-in-Chief. It is surprising that so few troops arrive from the United States. Can they not be enlisted?"

THE VICTIMS.—At a recent public meeting held at Cork, a gentleman named Lyons, expressed a belief that instead of 240,000 persons having died in Ireland of starvation, (a statement which was denied in the House of Commons,) more than THRICE that number had perished from actual want!

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia has resulted in the choice of 7 Whigs and 8 Locos, (one of whom has since died,) Members of Congress. In the Legislature there is a tie, each party having 83 members.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Sunday night last at 12 o'clock, with advices from Liverpool to the 4th instant. We are indebted to our attentive correspondent at Baltimore for the following synopsis of the news brought by this arrival:

The Cotton market was depressed, and prices had declined from one-fourth to one-half penny; Georgia, 6½d. to 6¾.; Orleans, 6¾d. to 7½d.

American red wheat 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d. per bushel; Indian corn 56 to 58s. per quarter for yellow, and 60s. for white.

The Flour Market was active—prices up. Canal 41s. to 42s. The advance 2s. to 3s. per barrel.

The Money Market was greatly depressed. There had been large failures. Bullion in the Bank of England was decreasing. Rate of discount advanced one per cent.

The demand was increasing for breadstuffs on the continent.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was fast failing in health; no hopes of his recovery. O'Connell was gradually sinking.

An attempt had been made to assassinate the Pope, but the plot was discovered before its consummation.

The potato disease had reappeared.—Vegetation was backward in France.—Spring favorable in England.

There was not much political news of interest.

The news of Gen. Taylor's victories had been received with satisfaction in France.

Married:

On the 20th inst by Jacob Snyder, Esq. Mr. MOSES LAMBERT, of Stonycreek township, to Miss BARBARA CRISSEY, of Somerset tp.

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	¼	Dayton	"
Washington "	¼	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franlin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Sciota	"
Lewistown	½	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	½
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk		Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	½	Bank of Westminster	"

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of David Findley, late of Stonycreek township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of Samuel Kimmel, in Quemahoning township, on Saturday the 19th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

MARY FINDLEY, Adm.x,
DAVID HUSBAND, Adm'r,
May 4, 1847.

Administrators. Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Jacob Knable, dec'd, late of Milford township, Somerset county, Pa., having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the said dec'd in the town of Centreville, on the 26th day of May next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER PUTMAN,
JOHN BOUCHER,
April 20, 1847-6t Adm'rs.

Franklin H. Stahl,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Somerset and surrounding country that he has rented the old established hat shop of Sam'l Stahl, where he is manufacturing hats, from the most fashionable to the most domestic, and made of the best materials.—His stock consists in part of

Nutria, Cassimere, Brush, Russia, and Naped Hats,

of every shape, color and quality. Also a variety of men's and boy's wool hats; all of which he will warrant of equal finish and durability to any manufactured here or elsewhere,

This establishment having gained a reputation for making good work, the subscriber is determined to keep it up.

☞Remember the place opposite the "Herald" Office.☜

N B The highest price given for lamb's fleece and skin wool and all produce suited to this market. Great Bargains for cash. [apl20]

CUBA SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, to be had at
may4 McCREERY'S.

ORANGES & LEMONS.

2 Boxes, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

WATER CRACKERS.

1 BBL. Water Crackers, Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.
ALSO, ½ Bbl. Sugar Crackers.

CHEWING TOBACCO.

A VERY superior article of Chewing Tobacco,—Also, Congress Plug,—for sale at the Drug Store of
may4 WM. McCREERY.

FOR CONSUMPTION.

DR. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry. ALSO, Houck's and Swaine's Panacea, to be had at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

FOR THE HAIR.

JAYNE'S Hair Tonic, for sale at the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

PILLS.

PILLS of all kinds: Wilson's Pills, which can confidently be recommended for the sick head ache, Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. For sale by
may11 S. KURTZ.

SEGARS.

CUBA, Half Spanish, and Common Segars, Crackers, Confectionaries, and Notions, to be had at the Drug Store of [may11] S. KURTZ.

TRUSSES.

THOMPSON'S and Heinzelman's Trusses; Spring Lancets and Blades, Syringes, M'Alister's All-healing Ointment, for sale at
may11 S. KURTZ's.

THE PLACE.

NEARLY opposite J. Neff's Tavern you will find the Drug Store of
may11 S. KURTZ.

DRUGS! DRUGS!!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a good supply of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes, Varnish, Oils, Essences, Patent Medicines, Painter's Brushes, &c., all of which he will sell very cheap for Cash.
May 11, '47. SAMUEL KURTZ.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, Essences, Patent Medicines; Paints, Dyes, Oils, Varnishes, Painter's Brushes, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
Confectionaries, Notions, &c.; a fresh supply on hand and for sale VERY CHEAP at the Drug Store of
WM. McCREERY,
May 4. Somerset, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of David Simpson, late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the office of Samuel W. Person, Esq., on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

ABSALOM CASEBEER,
DAVID SIMPSON,
May 4, 1847. Executors.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Joseph Lichty, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to the estate are requested to attend at the late residence of said deceased, on the 5th day of June next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL J. LICHTY,
HENRY MEYER.
April 27, 1847, Adm'rs.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration *de bonis non, testamento annexo*, on the estate of Simon Hay, late of Brothersvalley township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the deceased, on Wednesday the 16th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JONATHAN G. WALKER.
May 11, 1847. Adm'r.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Christian Schrack, late of Brothersvalley Tp, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the deceased, on Friday the 18th of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB SCHRACK.
GEO. SCHRACK.
May 11, 1847. Adm'r.

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

☞Our Loco Foco neighbors in this county appear to have been again seized with one of their periodic attacks of virtuous indignation at the enormity of Whig party nominations. As usual, in this case, their honesty is rather limited in its vision and by no means comprehensive in its embrace. They cannot possibly manage to see beyond the limits of Somerset county. In every county adjoining it, nominations are regularly made for every county office from the highest to the lowest, and not a word of objection is made. Why is this? How is it that all this holy horror of theirs evaporates as they approach the county lines and is entirely dissipated by the time it reaches them. It must be that the old adage is true, "the case being altered it alters the case." Those are all Loco Foco counties. "Democracy has "prospered" so far as to be released from all obligation to be consistent or just. Those old antiquated virtues have no comeliness in their eyes, unless they can gain power by them. Then indeed their zeal is so strong as to excite admiration.

The objection urged against the system is peculiarly unfortunate for these gentlemen, namely, that two delegates from each township cannot fully represent the people. How then could the convention which nominated Gov. Shunk, represent truly the people of this State, composed as it was, of only one, two, or three from each county, or even one for two or three counties according to population. Or how do these same two from each township in Loco Foco counties manage to represent them fairly and fully? Will these sapient casuists enlighten us.

We are not prepared to say that the present nominating system is absolutely free from fault. It is, perhaps, liable to abuse, perhaps it has been abused. But there can be no doubt that under existing circumstances, it is freer from objection than any other that has been devised; and that if the people themselves attend to the matter as they ought they will be fully served, and faithfully represented.

But there is one reason which at present is conclusive in its favor, and that is its universal adoption. If the Loco Focos will nominate in their own strong counties, they must expect that the Whigs will in theirs, and if every other county nominates, why should not Somerset! WheneverLoco Focos prove their sincerity by abandoning it in their own strong counties, they may ask us to do it in ours. It will then be time enough to enquire into the merits and demerits of the system. At present the Whigs owe it to themselves and to the country to organize, and use the power which is justly theirs.

LOCOFOCO CONSISTENCY.

It cannot escape the notice of the most casual observer that the Locofoco party is ever playing a double game with reference to a protective tariff. Pending important elections, when this question is generally most agitated, they always aver that they are tariff men; but no sooner are the elections over than they endeavor to prove that a protective tariff is injurious to the country. They are afraid to encounter public opinion on the subject in times of high excitement, when the people are alive to its importance, but seize upon every intervening calm to disseminate their pernicious principles. In 1844, pending the Presidential election, they even went so far as to say that "Polk was a better Tariff man than Henry Clay!" but since Mr. Polk has destroyed the Tariff of 1842, they indulge in lengthy arguments to show that free-trade is better than protection. We do not complain of this, because we always knew that they held free trade notions; but what we complain of is,that theydo not always fight under their own colors, but steal into power under false pretences—professing one thing whilst soliciting the suffrages of the people, & practising the contrary when clothed with authority. We think, however, that they are beginning to be pretty well understood by the people, and that hereafter they will be less successful in the practice of their deceptive tricks.

SIXTY THREE LIVES LOST.—A Castine, Maine, correspondent of the Boston Courier writes that a letter has been received in that town from St. Peters, Miq, via Halifax, which stated that on the 20th ult. the French brig Clarissa was lost, at the entrance of the harbor of St. Peters, and sixty three lives lost. The bodies were all washed on shore and buried on the island.

MILITIA TRAININGS.

We attended several militia trainings recently, and were more convinced than ever, by the meagre turn out and the general inattention to the rules of discipline, that these trainings ought to be abolished. The present militia system is of no practical benefit whatever, and besides is attended with heavy expenses. Each commissioned officer must uniform himself & necessarily spend some time in the study of military tactics; the men have to attend trainings two days in the year or pay a fine, musicians must be employed and returns made out by the officers and paid for. All these things are a burden upon the people. Commissioned officers are allowed, we believe, 3 cents for the name of each individual enrolled, and then collectors must be paid for collecting the fines of absentees, and the Inspector must have his salary. The consequence is, that a vast expense is thus incurred, which is paid by the people. The system does not support itself; very often moneys have to be drawn from the Treasury to make up deficits and last year the Legislature appropriated $10,000 for this purpose.

Now, our opinion is, that a complete enrolment, of all persons subject to military duty in time of war, could be kept up for one twentieth the amount that is expended under the present system, if trainings were altogether abolished and the duty of enrolling enjoined upon the township assessors. If these, when making their annual assessments, were to make out a list also of persons subject to militia duty and return it to the County Commissioners, who could therefrom make a general return for their respective counties to the Adjutant General, a complete system of enrolment might be kept up without incurring any expense whatever except the amount allowed to the Assessor; say, one cent for each person enrolled, instead of three cents, the amount now paid to officers for that purpose.

We have thrown out these hints with a view of drawing public attention to the subject, persuaded as we are, that the present militia system is wofully defective, and that something ought to be done for its improvement, whether the plan we have suggested, or some other and better, be adopted.

THE POOR HOUSE.

We visited the Poor House one day last week, and were much pleased with the arrangements of the establishment.—The present number of paupers is thirteen only, though the building is sufficiently large to accommodate twice that number, and is kept in the best possible order by the attentive Warden, Mr. Smith, who seems to leave nothing undone that can be done to render the inmates comfortable.

THE MARKETS.

Flour is selling in Philadelphia at $8,50, in Baltimore at $8,75, and in New York at $8,25. $2 is asked for wheat, but no sales have been effected at that price.

TOWN MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice the citizens of Somerset Borough met at the Court House on Friday evening, the 21st inst., and organized by appointing Col. JOHN R. EDIE, President: Hon. JOHN KURTZ, FRED'K WEIMER, HENRY SCHELL and HENRY BENFORD, Vice Presidents: Wm. H. Picking and Gillian Lint, Esqs., Secretaries:

Mr. Weyand stated the object of the meeting to be, for the purpose of submitting to the citizens a code of ordinances enacted by the Burgesses and town council for the preservation of order in the Borough of Somerset.

The ordinances passed were then read by S. W. Pearson, Esq., after which on motion, a committee consisting of Messrs. A. J Ogle, F. M. Kimmel, Daniel Flick, Jacob Mier, and Curtis Kooser, were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting upon the subject before them.

The Committee reported the following:

Whereas, The disgraceful and outrageous conduct of some unknown individuals, have rendered it necessary, that the officers of our Borough corporation should take rigorous measures for the security of the order of the community, as well as the safety of property. Therefore

Resolved, That we will support the Borough officers in all their efforts to enforce the ordinances for the preservation of the peace and order of Somerset.

Resolved, That we hereby approve of the acts of the Burgesses and Town Council, submitted to the consideration of this meeting, and we earnestly urge them to proceed in the discharge of their duties, with the assurance that they will be sustained by all good citizens.

The resolutions after some discussion by Messrs. Kimmel Hugus, McCreery, Weyand and Pearson, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Resolved, That the Town Council be requested to record the foregoing resolutions, and procure to them the signatures of the citizens of this Borough.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in both papers in Somerset.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

PROBABLE SURRENTER OF MEXICO & PUEBLA TO GEN. SCOTT.

GUERILLA WAR COMMENCED.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT A WEDDING PARTY IN TEXAS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 18.

We have New Orleans papers of the 11th, and the overland express brings news of the arrival of the steamer Day.

We have letters, and correspondence and papers, and among the rumors afloat is this, that in Vera Cruz the Mexicans were destroying the use of their cannons.

At Puebla and Mexico, a Guerilla warfare had commenced.

License had been given to murder, rob, and plunder our people.

General Bravo, with his command was retreating towards the Capitol from Puebla.

Canaliza was still this side of Puebla with Canales intending to join Santa Anna, and to attack the American wagon trains.

A dentist named Kingsbury had been robbed of five hundred dollars.

The road to Cerro Gordo was still covered with killed and wounded. Kingsbury was carried to Jalapa hardly alive.

Volunteers from Georgia and Alabama were returning. Also the 1st and 2d Tennessee Regiments.

The surrender of the Capitol of Mexico is reported, founded upon the message by Major Leonard, at Vera Cruz, from Gen. Pillow.

It is stated that a despatch had arrived from Gen. Scott, giving information that a Deputation had been received, assuring him that the city would be surrendered without opposition. Also asking protection of life and property, which had been assented to.

Puebla also had proposed surrender.—Fortifications erected and erecting at the Capitol, had been discontinued, and the defence of the city, it was believed, had been abandoned.

Lieut. Semmes, of Raritan, had started for Gen. Scott's Head Quarters, to take measures to release Midshipmen Rogers. He had been sent from Puebla.

The Navy were preparing an expedition to Campeachy.

A Spanish merchant had arrived at Vera Cruz and report having seen Santa Anna only 40 miles distant. Two thousand of the enemy were threatening an attack upon Vera Cruz and the Mexicans have a rumor that there had been a surprise and the recapture of Tampico.

Monterey dates of the 20th.

Taylor's Army was melting away.—The terms of enlistment had run out and the General had neither sufficient men nor means of transportation.

Lieut. Col. May had arrived at New Orleans.

La Vega remained on parole at Vera Cruz.

Letters received at New Orleans from Shelby county, Texas, mention that sixty guests at a wedding party had all been poisoned. Twelve had died, including bridesmaid, groomsmen, two sons, the Minister, Mr. Briton, a man and woman named Castlebury, Mr. Slaughter and wife, &c.

It was thought that thirty would die. Old Wilkenson had fled, none of his family were injured.

It was supposed the negroes were hired to administer poison in coffee. A disappointed suitor it was thought had done this horrible deed. The disappointed party was one of the guests.—Pitts. Gaz.

New Advertisements.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D, 1847, before the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty, his Associate Judges of the same court, Samuel J. Lichty one of the heirs of Joseph Lichty, dec'd, presented his petition to the said Judges stating:

That the said Joseph Lichty lately died intestate, leaving issue twelve children living, and the issue of two children deceased, viz: Abraham, Peter, Jacob, Elizabeth intermarried with John Saylor, Anne intermarried with Henry Meyer, John, Daniel, Christian, Mary, intermarried with Peter Miller, Magdalena, Lydia, and your petitioner, being the twelve children, all over the age of twenty one years, and all residing in Somerset county, except Peter Miller and wife, who reside in Westmoreland county, Penna., and Maria intermarried with Joseph Forney, Franey intermarried with Jonas Peck, Jacob, Barbara intermarried with John Speicher, Jeremiah, Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Maust, Samuel, Anne intermarried with Aaron Boucher, Sarah and Susanna, the ten last being children of Barbara now deceased, who intermarried with Jacob Saylor, also deceased; all over the age of twenty-one years, except the two last named, viz: Sarah and Susanna under the Guardianship of Perry Walker, guardian appointed *ad litem*; and all living in Somerset County, except Jacob, who resides in Fayette county, Penna. And Barbara intermarried with Jacob Miller, Abraham, Lydia, intermarried with John Schrack, Jonathan, Emanuel and Eliza, now under the Guardianship of Peter Walker; the six last named being children of Catharine, now deceased, who intermarried with Christian Saylor; all over the age of twenty one years, except the last named, Eliza, and all residing in Somerset county, aforesaid, and seized in his demesne as of fee, of and in the following described plantation, or tract of land, situate in Somerset Township, Somerset County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Abraham Lichty, John Marteeny Jr., Peter Lichty and Mathias Shallis, containing two hundred and forty two acres, more or less, of which about one hundred and sixty acres are cleared, with a hewn log house weatherboarded and painted, two stories high, a frame house painted, of one story, a large barn and other out buildings thereon erected—with the appurtenances; And therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We, therefore, command you, that taking with you, twelve free, honest and lawful men of your bailiwick, you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmation, that you make partition thereof, to and among the children of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof as aforesaid, that then you value and appraise the same according to Law. And further, that you cause the inquest to enquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances, will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate. That due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation, be given to all the parties interested and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next general Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May, 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the foregoing writ of partition named will take notice that in pursuance of the same, I will hold an inquest on the real estate of Joseph Lichty, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on the 15th day of August next, on the premises, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1847. Sheriff.

Somerset County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Somerset County, Greeting:

WHEREAS, at an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset, on the 10th day of May A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, President and George Chorpenning and John McCarty Associate Judges of the same court, John Shirer presented his petition to the said Judges, stating,

That Peter Shirer, Sen'r. late of the town of Salisbury, in said county, died intestate, leaving the following heirs and legal representatives. 1. The issue of Margaret Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Adam Shultz, and left issue 1, Peter Shultz, 2, Eliza Shultz, intermarried with John Royer, 3, the issue of Lydia Shultz now dec'd, who was intermarried with Charles Wagner and left issue Ann Maria, Matil'da, Rachel and Elizabeth all minors, (under the Guardianship of Elijah Wagner,) 4th, Judith Shultz intermarried with Casper Werner: 2. Salome Shirer, intermarried with Peter Haldeman, 3, John Shirer, your petitioner, 4, the issue of Polly Shirer, now deceased, who was intermarried with Willam Pence, Peggy Anne, intermarried with John Snider, Elizabeth, Bernard and Sevilla Pence, the three latter bein minors, of whom Elijah Wagner is Guardian AD LITEM. 5, Peter Shirer, 6, Lydia Shirer, intermarried with Michael Kimmel, 7, Elizabeth Shirer intermarried with Samuel Engle. That the said Peter Shirer died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in the following real estate.

No 1 A Lot numbered 32 on the plot of the town of Salisbury, with a dwelling house, out houses and stabling thereon erected, and lots numbered 21, 7 and 8, respectively, situated adjoining and in the rear of number 32.

No 2 A lot numbered 26 on the plot aforesaid.

No 3 A lot of ground containing five acres and a hundred and seven perches, adjoining and south of the lots aforesaid,

No 4 A lot of ground, containing about twenty seven acres, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, and situated on the east of the main road leading from Salisbury to Myers' Mills.

No 5 A lot of ground containing 22 acres and one hundred perches, adjoining lands of Peter Livengood, John Shirer, Henry Brewer and others.

No 6 A lot of ground containing 20 acres and sixty three perches adjoining lands of William Glotfelty, Michael Dively's heirs and others, with the appurtenances, and therefore praying the Court to award an inquest to make partition or valuation of the premises according to Law. We therefore command you, that taking with you, twelve free honest and lawful men of your bailiwick you go to and upon the premises aforesaid, and there by their oaths or solemn affirmations, that you make partition thereof, to and among the widow and children of the said intestate in such manner and in such proportions as by the law of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to and spoiling of the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, as aforesaid, that then you shall value and appraise the same according to law. And further, that you cause the said inquest to inquire and ascertain whether the said Real Estate with the appurtenances will conveniently accommodate more than one of the children of the said intestate; and if so, how many of the said children it will conveniently accommodate; that due notice of the time of making such partition or valuation be given to all the parties interested, and that you make return of your proceedings herein to the next General Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on the first Monday in September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty seven. And have you then there this writ. Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esquire, at Somerset, the 10th day of May A. D. 1847.

W. H. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE persons in the above writ of partition named will take notice that I will hold an Inquest upon the real estate of Peter Shirer, deceased, as in the said writ mentioned, on Friday the 13th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
May 25, 1846. Sheriff.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inqutsition on the estate of John D. Reese, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, A. D. 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of May 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gaither, the court confirm the Inquisition on the estate of George Hartzell, dec'd, and grant a rule on the widow, heirs and legal representative of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in & for said county on the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said John Graham, dec'd. should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of May, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
May, 25, 1847. clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said County, the 10th day of May, 1847, before the Honorable the Judges thereof.

On petetion of Peter Friedline, of L. the court grant a rule on the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd, widow, and heirs of said John Gundle, dec'd., Joseph Miller the purchaser, and all other persons interested, to appear at an adjourned orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, and then and there shew cause if any they have, why the said Adam, Mowry, and Henry J. Heiple, trustees as aforesaid of John Gundle, deceased, should not pay the petitioner Peter Friedline, of L. out of the fund arising out of the sale of the real estate of said deceased. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

To the Executors' of Adam Gundle, dec'd, Adam Mowry and Henry J. Heiple, trustees appointed for the sale of the real estate of John Gundle, dec'd. Widow and heirs of said John Gundle dec'd, Joseph Miller purchaser of the said real estate, and all other persons interested.

You laying aside all business & excuses, are hereby cited to be and appear before an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 6th day of September 1847, then and there to shew cause if any you have, why you should not pay the petioner Peter Friedline, of L., out of the fund arising out of the sale of the real estate of the said John Gundle, dec'd. The sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars. "Herein fail not."

Given under my hand and seal of said court at Somerset, this 10th day of May, 1847. WM. H. PICKING,
May 25, 1847. Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Christina Walker, late of Somerset township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 12th day of June next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

JACOB SNYDER,
May 4, 1847. Administrator.

LOOK HERE!

THE manufactory, in progress of erection by the late David Findley, in Stonycreek township, will be completed and ready to go into operation by the 10th of May next, and the undersigned having secured the services of an experienced manufacturer, and intending to carry the business on, in all its various branches, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Carding, Fulling, &c., done on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

may 4. MARY FINDLEY.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Mary Ankeny, late of Somerset township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to meet at the house of the undersigned in Lavansville on Thursday the 10th of June next, prepared to settle and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated

DAVID SHULTZE,
May 4th, 1847. Admr.

As a Further Evidence

That the principle of curing disease by cleansing and purifying the body, is strictly in accordance with the laws which govern the animal economy; and if properly carried out by the use of

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Will certainly result in the complete abolition of disease; we offer the following testimonials, from persons of the highest respectability in New York, who have been recently cured of the most obstinate complaints, solely by the use of Wrigh's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health.

Certificates of Cures

FROM JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

Doctor William Wright:—Dear Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I inform you of my having been entirely cured of dyspepsia, of five years' standing, by the use of your Indian Vegetable Pills.

Previous to meeting with your celebrated medicine, I had been under the care of several physicians, and had tried various medicines, but all to no effect. After using one 25 cent box of your pills, however, I experienced so much benefit, that I resolved to persevere in the use of them, according to directions, which I am happy to state has resulted in a perfect cure. In gratitude to you for the great benefit I have received, and also in the hope that others similarly afflicted may be induced to make a trial of your extraordinary medicine, I send you this statement with full liberty to publish the name if you think proper. Yours, &c.

C, C, BLACK.

From New York City.

DR. WM. WRIGHT:—Dear Sir,—At your recommendation, I some time since made trial of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, of the North American College of Health, and can conscientiously assert that of *Purifying the blood and Renovating the System*, I have received more benefit from their use than from any other medicine it has heretofore been my good fortune to meet with.

I am, dear sir, with many thanks, your obliged friend, CHAS. M. TATE.

No 60 Hammersly street, New York.

From Warwarsing, N. Y.

DEAR SIR—I have been afflicted for several years with inward weakness and general debility, accompanied at times with pain in the side and other distressing complaints. After having tried various medicines without effect, I was persuaded by a friend to make trial of Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, which I am happy to state have relieved me in a most wonderful manner. I have used the medicine as yet but a short time, and have no doubt, by a perseverance in the use of the medicine according to directions, that I shall in a short time be perfectly restored.

I most willingly recommend said Pills to all persons similarly afflicted, and in the full belief that the same beneficial results will follow their use.

I remain, yours sincerely,

HENRY W. FOOTE.

Warwarsing, Ulster Co, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds; Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village & town in the state.

Agents for Somerset County.

PARKER & ANKENY, Somerset,
M. A. Ross, Petersburg,
Samuel Kimmel, Pine Mills,
Ross & Parker, Jennerville,
Michael Sipe, Somerset township,
Anghinbaugh & Brubaker, Centreville
Henry J Stevens, Bakerstown,
Geo A Clarke, Stoystown,
Geo A Clarke, Bucksteva,
Hay & Beer, Lavansville,
J. C. Darrell, Smithfield.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich Street, New York, and 198 Tremont Street, Boston. [may 4]

THE FARMER.

From the Farmer and Mechanic.

REMARKS ON THE POTATO DISEASE.

By J. L. Hyde, Esq., at the Farmers' Club of the American Institute.

The subject of the malady in potatoes has been so much discussed, that the mention of it has become rather repulsive, and perhaps an apology is due for again reverting to it; yet, it is a fact that thousands are perishing by famine, in consequence of the failure of the crop of this valuable root, in foreign lands; and in our own country the loss in consequence of the malady is to be reckoned by millions. The difference in the cost of potatoes consumed in New York and Brooklyn in one year, may be seen by the following estimate. Allowing the population of the two cities to be 400,000, and supposing each family to consist of ten persons, the number of families will be 40,000. Each family, probably, on an average, consumes one bushel per week, or say fifty bushels in a year. By this estimate the yearly consumption is 2,000,000 bushels. The increase in the price per bushel in consequence of deficient crops is about 60 cents per bushel, making the whole yearly loss $1,200,000. The loss to the whole country is immense, and as the season has arrived when the remedy for the evil is to be applied if used at all, the importance of the subject seems to justify introducing it, although rather stale.

To consider the potato disease as one of those inexplicable visitations of Providence, which no human skill can advert, and therefore, to give up all further inquiry, seems to me a conclusion unworthy the intelligence and enterprise of the present age. When careful and long continued experiments and observations shall have been made, and scientific research exhausted without any indication of success it may be given up in despair; but neither have the efforts to ascertain the cause of the disease been so long continued, nor the indications of success so unpromising as to justify such a conclusion.

Much has been said and written upon the subject and many theories have been advanced, most of them founded upon careful observations and adhered to with great pertinacity. One discovers aphides among the vines of the diseased plants, and after many examinations he finds that where these abound the tubors decay, and where there are none the tubers are sound. He therefoae concludes he has discovered the true cause, and gives no credit to any other theory. Another concludes, from his observations, that the disease is caused by fungi. Some attribute the disease to different manures, others to soil or to peculiarities of the season. All may be right in one sense; any or all of these causes may contribute in completing the destruction: but that no one of them is the primary cause is very evident. The very fact that there are so many and so various causes, either of which appears by caretul observation to have been adequate is, of itself, sufficient to prove that they are all secondary, and in reality only effects of some thing beyond which still must be sought as the true primary cause through whatever instrumentality it may exert itself.

There are certain facts probably known to all which I shall state here, not as anything new, but as the foundation of an argument.

1st. Potatoes have very generally ceased to produce seed, although blossoms may be seen in abundance; you may, in some instances, examine large fields in the proper season without discovering a single ball.

2nd. The potato crop is much inferior in quality to what it was formerly. I have known a 1000 bushels produced from a single acre, cultivated in a very careless manner, and in some parts of the field I have seen a bushel dug from four hills. 500 bushels per acre was formerly considered only a fair crop without much care in manuring, planting, or cultivating. What is considered a fair average crop now?

These facts seem clearly to indicate the loss of vitality in the plant. I infer, therefore, that the potato malady is in consequence of vitality, occasioned by long continued propagation from the root, without renovation from the seed. This inference appears to me reasonable, because established principles of natural history justify it.

It appears necessary:

1st. Because the committee appointed by the Viceroy of Santa Fe de Bogota, nearly one hundred years ago, to investigate the same subject, after laborious research reported that the disease was caused by loss of vitality, which must be renewed by planting the seed from the vines; and further, after five years they reported that among the planters who had propagated new varieties from the seed balls of healthy tubers, not a rotten potato could be found. This is a matter of record found in the archives of the government.—[See Mr. Williamson's statement Agricul. p. 14.]

2nd. Because the well attested facts, stated by Mr. Smith of Buffalo, as the result of his experiments, prove the same thing.—(Agricul. p. 51 and Cul. p. 21.)

It may be stated also that the Savans of Russia, appointed by the Emperor, to investigate the subject have come to the same conclusion, and induced the Emperor to order from this country, all the seed that could be procured—as stated here by the venerable Mr. Thorburn.

That the inference is fairly drawn from principles and facts in natural history, I shall now attempt to show, and I hope to do it satisfactorily to every candid mind. It may be proper here to state some of these principles and facts—I offer the following propositions:—

1st. Although most plants may be propagated either by the seed, or by cuttings, the former method only can be perpetual; the latter cannot be continued for any length of time.

2nd. The progeny of any plant will possess all the essential properties, and generally most of the incidental properties of the progenitor.

3rd. There is in the procreation of plants a tendency both to improvement and to deterioration.

4th. The better the condition of the plant at the time of procreation, the better will be the condition of the progeny.

5th. Although great changes may be produced in plants, yet these changes require time and frequently among reproductions.

6th. The circumstances of soil, climate, cultivation, &c., will do much to vary the apparent loss of vitality from age in plants.

7th. Plants that have lost their vitality are more subject to the attacks of parasites than plants in a vigorous state.—Plants have their peculiar parasites but they are not always confined in their depredations to the plants in which they originate.

8th. The production of abundant blossoms, few of which are succeeded by mature fruit, is an indication of loss of vitality, and generally on account of old age.

These propositions are too simple, and obvious to every careful observer, to admit any doubt. It would indeed, seem to be a retrogade movement in science to attempt to prove them, yet if granted, they are sufficient for my purpose; they will explain all the phenomena that have been observed and reported in relation to the potato rot.

The plant is said to be attacked by aphides; this is true, but it is explained by the 7th proposition above. Plants that have lost their vitality are more subject to the attacks of parasites than plants in full vigor. Fungi have been found in great abundance upon the diseased plants. This is explained in the same way, but it is said the attacks of these same fungi are not confined to the potato, and hence it is inferred that they do not originate in a disease peculiar to this plant. Parasites often prey upon plants in which they never originate.

It is said again, that crops, in many instances were less injured by the rot in 1846, than crops upon the same ground were in 1845; although the seed for the crop of 1846 was taken from the crop of 1845. This is explained by the 6th proposition, which also accounts for the different degrees of disease in different soils and with different manures. In short there is no well authenticated fact in relation to the disease that may not be satisfactorily explained by supposing the cause to be too long continued propagation from the root, without renewing from the seed.

Although I have already said more than I at first intended to say, yet I cannot dismiss the subject without bestowing a happy notice upon some editorial remarks in the Cultivator.

I regret that a person who stands so high, as does the editor of this valuable periodical, allows himself to take so superficial view of this important subject. In an article in the January No., p. 21, he says—"If it were true that the potato disease were wholly constitutional, as our correspondent supposes, the vegetation would be equally effected in all locations, which is not the case." This is a strange inference indeed! He might as well say, if a man is affected with the scrofula, or any other constitutional disease, it is of no consequence what regimen he adopt, he will be just as likely to die under one course of treatment as another. Again, he says—"If it can be proved that varieties of fruit degenerate by being propagated by grafting or budding, we should regard it as evidence that the potato might be effected in the way indicated." He must be a young man, or have spent his days among seedlings, not to have had opportunity of knowing by his own observation, that although the quality of fruit is not deteriorated, but rather improved by grafting; yet the vitality of the graft cannot be pro racted much beyond the natural age of the original stock. The choicest fruits of former times have all passed away, notwithstanding the efforts to continue them by grafting, and have been succeeded by new varieties, obtained from seedlings, many of which equal or surpass their predecessors. This is a fact so well established and so important, that it ought to be known to all interested in the cultivation of trees, and other plants; and especially to those, who, from their position, are to give direction to the opinions and practice of others.

Again he seems to infer from his own experience that the disease in the potato cannot be eradicated by planting the seeds. He says—"Of the six or seven kinds produced from seed, nearly all were evidently effected (affected) by the potato disease." Yet he admits that—"One or two kinds seemed to have more natural stamma than the others, and continued vigorous till the close of the season."—This is precisely the result indicated by the 3d, 4th, and 5th of the above propositions. It is not to be supposed that a deeply seated constitutional disease can be wholly eradicated from plants or animals, by a single reproduction.

His own account, however, shows considerable advancement towards renovation by a single experiment.

There is certainly enough of probability about this theory to claim for it a candid consideration. Let it then be fairly and fully investigated. Let experiments of planting seed be continued, and let the facts observed in all attempts, to renew the vigor of the plant in this way, be compared with the laws of propagation. If there are apparent discrepancies let them be published, and if they cannot be explained, by the principle of this theory, let it be abandoned.

An important step has already been taken by Mr. Smith, of Buffalo, and his success has been as great as could reasonably be expected. It has, in fact, been in exact accordance with the fixed laws of nature.

This subject should be met by careful investigation founded upon sound principles, and guided by common sense; not by that guessing method which knows no principle, unless it be to adopt the most popular opinion.

In conclusion, let me ask—is there not much reason to believe, that if these experiments be continued, not only planting seed, but the seed of balls, selected from the most vigorous plants; in a few years the potato rot will have wholly ceased, and this distressing calamity will have passed away.

Telegraph posts are now being erected from Washington to New Orleans.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

Advertisements will be nserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Somerset, March 30, 1847.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankfu' for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

March 2, 1847—1y

Latest Arrival of NEW & CHEAP GOODS At the "Big Brick,"

N. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he had just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and well selected assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which he is determined to sell at such prices and terms, that cannot fail to please.

He will take in exchange for goods, all kinds of country produce, viz: Butter, Eggs, Wool, Rags, Boards, Hides and Skins, Grain of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM,

May 4, '47.

Cheap Tin-Ware.

WILLIAM A. PARKER.

HAS removed his shop to the building recently occupied by Elias Benford as a saddler shop, one door east of the Herald office, Somerset, Pa., where he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of TIN-WARE, manufactured of good material and in a neat and substantial manner. He will also make to order COPPER WARE of every description on short notice. All of which he will sell uncommonly cheap for Cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Country merchants who wish to buy ware to retail, can be supplied on short notice and accommodating terms.

April 6, 1847.

'Gen. Taylor never surrenders!'

PINE MILL MANUFACTORY,

one half mile East of Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., near the great Philadelphia and Pittsburg Turnpike Road.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public, that they have entered into partnership in the *Woollen Manufacturing Business*, and having received new

POWER LOOMS

and *CARDING MACHINE* from the East, of the most approved and latest fashion; and all other machinery new and in prime order, they are ready and anxious to accommodate customers in every branch of manufacturing; from

WOOL CARDING

and Fulling to manufacturing Sattinetts, Cloths, Jeans, Flannells, Blankets, Carpetting, &c., &c., according to order, in a workmanlike manner,

And at 20 per cent lower than usual for manufacturing, without delay or disappointment. Having in their employ the most skilful workmen that can be procured, they feel confident of rendering entire satisfaction.

S. KIMMEL,
D. KOONTZ,

Pine Mills, April 27, 1847

P. S. All kinds of domestic goods and an extensive assortment of merchandize received lately from the East, to be had at S. Kimmel's Store at the Mills very low in exchange for wool, Flaxseed or other approved produce. S. K.

Millinery & Mantua Making.

MISS S. M. EARL,

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies of Somerset and vicinity that she is capable of doing the above work in **The Neatest and most Fashionable Style,**

pnd will be grateful for a share of their aatronage. [april 27]

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D

February 25, 1845.

Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!

JAYE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—This Vermifuge is perfectly safe, and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectually destroys *worms* neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general or ;perient Tonic, and is therefore exceedingly beneficial in intermittent and remittent Fevers, Indigestion, &c., and is almost a certain cure for Fever and Ague, and what is of more importance, it does it permanently.

It not only destroys Worms, and invigorates the whole system, but it dissolves and carries off the superabundant slime or mucus, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially of those in bad health. This mucus forms the bed, or nest, in which worms produce their young, and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body.

It is harmless in its effects on the system, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Numerous certificates of its usefulness have been received, which the Proprietor does not consider necessary to publish; yet to give the reader an idea of its Vermifuge powers, he will mention a few cases.—He gave it to his little nephew, not four years old, and in a few days he discharged upwards of ninety large worms.—He also gave it to his daughter, then a bout three years old, when it brought forth thirty worms in one night.

Josiah Thompson, near Salem, N. J. administered this Vermifuge to a child between two and three years old, and says that in a few days, she discharged one hundred and thirly seven large worms!

Mr. Joseph A Lentz, of the Penn Township Savings Institution, in this city, gave it to one of his children, and says that after the sixth dose, it brought away about fifty worms at once, five and six inches long.

Mr. Ferdinand Woodruff used two bottles of this Vermifuge for Dyspepsia, and in the course of two weeks discharged upwards of thirty pieces of Tape Worm, and was thereby perfectly cured.

Another gentleman of this city had it administered to his little daughter, about three years old, when she had a number of discharges from her bowels, composed entire of little white thread worms. He says "they came away from her, not only by hundreds, but I may truly say, by thousands, separately, and in solid balls as large as hickory nuts, composed entirely of dead worms.

PILES.—Numerous cases of Piles have been perfectly cured by the use of this valuable Vermifuge."

Finally, what the public long have desired, a medicine of this kind, which might be depended upon (prepared by a regular physician,) is now offered to them, and can be had of DR. D JAYNE No 8 South Third street, Philadelphia, and all persons who sell his Expectorant and Carminative Balsam.

New and Seasonable Goods AT KIMMEL'S CHEAP CORNER!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset Borough and vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Palo Alto, Mexican and Velvet Cords, Blue Drills, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, & Calicoes.

Also Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, and a general assortment of Hardware, Dye Stuffs, such as Madder and Indigo, of superior qualities,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

April 6, 1847. JOHN C. KIMMEL.

NOW FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received from the East, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of merchandize, suitable for the season. His stock of

DRY GOODS

consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats, Drillings, Muslins, Cords, Alpacas, Moustain de Laines, Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and half Hose, Lawns, Laces and Calicoes. Also; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Palm leaf Hats; together with a supply of **Queensware** *and Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.*

All of which he will sell at moderate prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Call and see!

April 6th, 1847. DANIEL FLICK.

R. L. STEWART,

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

A gentleman of a scrofulous habit, became affected with Ulcerations of the Throat and Nose, and a disagreeable and troublesome disease of the skin. Indeed his whole system bore the marks of being saturated with disease. One hand and wrist were so much affected that he had lost the use of the hand, every part being covered with deep, painful, and offensive Ulcers, and his hand and wrist were as hollow and perous as a honeycomb. It was at this stage of his complaint, when death appeared inevitable from a loathsome disease, that he commenced the use of Jayne's Alterative, and having taken sixteen bottles, is now perfectly cured.—Public Ledger.

This ALTERATIVE operates through the circulation and purifies the blood and eradicates diseases from the system, wherever located; and the numerous cures it has performed in diseases of the Skin, Cancer, Scrofula, Goitre, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and other Chronic diseases, is truly astonishing.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No 3 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects, honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in the city,—Philadelphia Sun.

Shepherds's Town, Va., Oct. 10, 1843.

Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what affect.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a freind recommended your Hair Tonic.

I used three or four bottles, according to the printed direction, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set and since its tendency to turn grey was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate recomending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury: but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Your's, &c.,

John Quigley, M.D.

Dr. D. Jayne. Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.

Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

DOES NOT REASON AND COMMON SENSE teach us that Expectoration is the most natural as well as most effeetual agent in arresting and curing PULMONARY DISEASES?

Reason says yes, because obstruction is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, and Abcesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchitis, exciting mucous and perulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and Spitting of Blood.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases orginate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to Jayne's Expectorant.

It stands unrivalled—It stands pre-eminent—try it, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues have not, nor cannot be overrated; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa,

Another New Year!

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those *"mile stones"* in human life!

Change after Change—

how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

The Struggling Poor

have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

Sunshine of Prosperity

have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful page—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,
And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

Negligence or Prejudice,

which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

Ten Thousand Trials

proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,

Important to al those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

Lexington, Mo., Jan. 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

***The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

Agents for Wistar's Balsam.
S. KURTZ, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Kerser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846.—1y

JOB PRINTING,

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.